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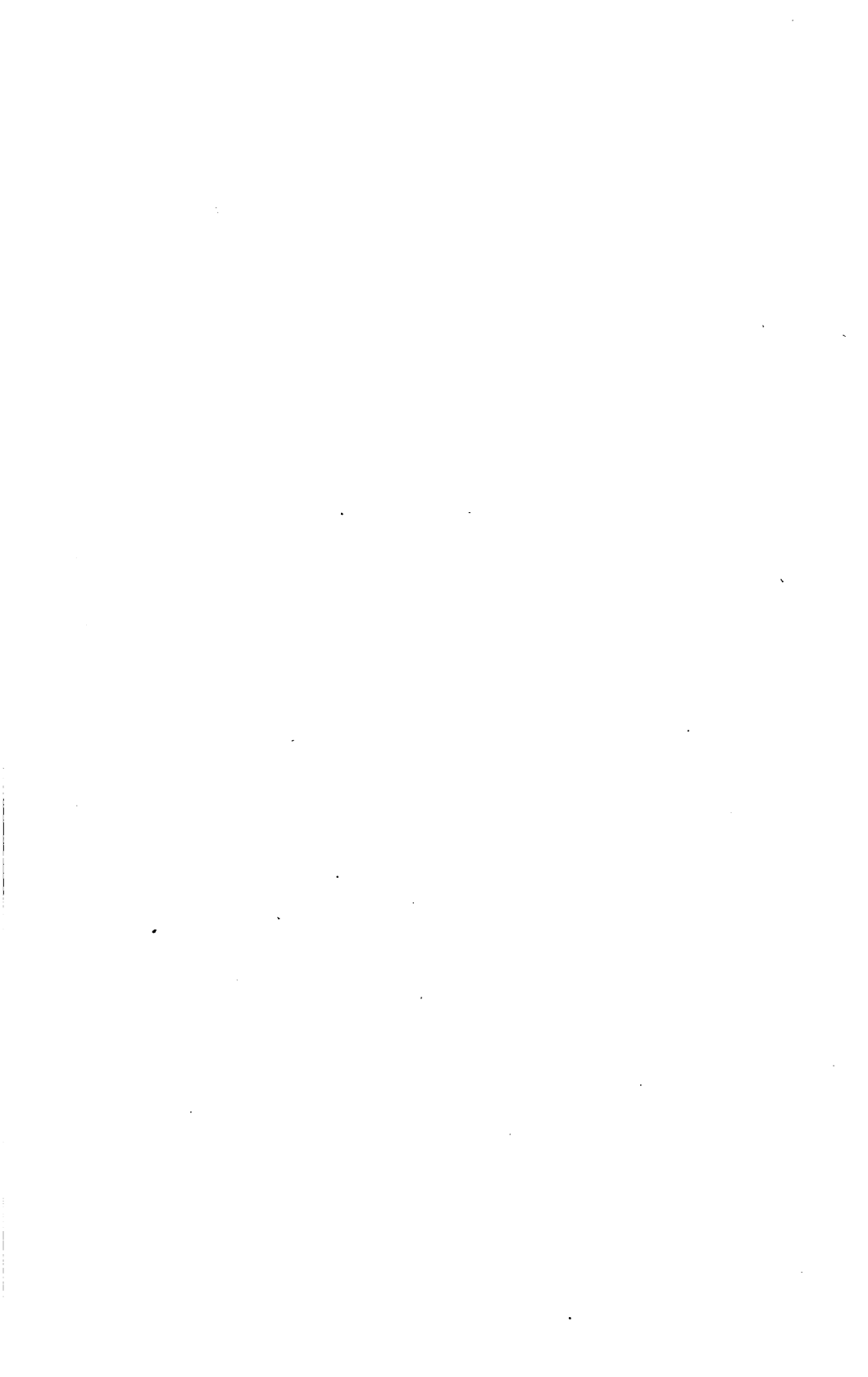
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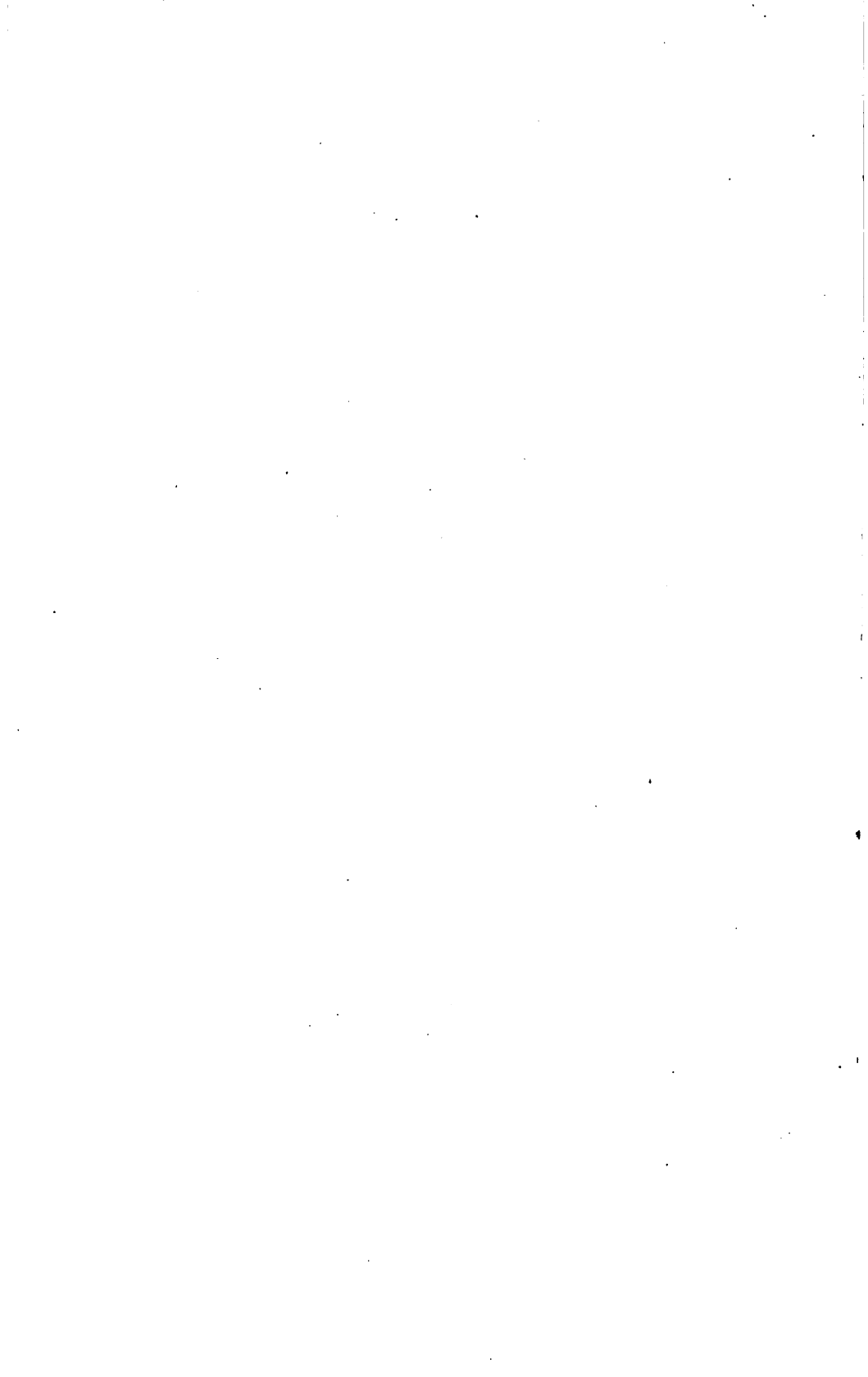
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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT cf

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1911.



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 29 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1911.

To His Excellency EUGENE N. FOSS, *Governor*.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: — As Police Commissioner for the city of Boston I have the honor to present, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, a report of the work of the police department for the year ended Nov. 30, 1911.

Having completed a term of five years as Police Commissioner and entered upon a second term I may describe with knowledge some conditions of police work and organization in Boston which are peculiar, beneficial and creditable to the city. The people of Boston are daily readers of news which affects unfavorably in turn the police departments of other American cities, large and small; and it therefore seems to me to be well worth while that they should receive such information as shall save them, in so far as the facts justify, from judging their own police service by what they read of the service which is given to other communities.

FIRST — THE BOSTON POLICE FREE FROM POLITICS.

The Boston Police Department is wholly free from politics — the root of all evil in the policing of American cities and towns. A police department without politics may yet be inefficient, but a police department controlled or even influenced by politics is sure to be inefficient and worse, to just such a degree as it is affected by the political taint. In the five and a half years for which I can answer, no appointment, promotion or transfer of a police officer, no expenditure of a dollar, no grant or refusal

of a single one of the tens of thousands of licenses and permits which the Police Commissioner controls has been influenced by any political personage or political consideration. The public acceptance of this as the actual condition is shown by the fact that in all the criticism to which a police department and its commissioner are sure to be subjected, not one person and not one newspaper has even alleged in five and a half years that the department as a whole or any members of it were concerned in any way with politics, except as voting citizens. Technically, the commissioner himself might have been regarded in his first term as a political appointee, but even that suspicion is lost in his reappointment by a Governor not of his own party.

It may be added, moreover, as emphasizing the peculiarity of this situation, that by law and for lawful purposes the Boston Police Department is brought into closer relation with voters and elections than is any other police department in the world. It is to the police that the statutes have entrusted the annual house-to-house canvass of men and women whose names constitute the basis of the lists of voters prepared by the election commissioners. It is to the police that supplementary inquiries as to new candidates for registration as voters are assigned. It is to the police that all the ballots for use in the city on election days are entrusted for prompt and safe delivery at the 206 voting places. It is a policeman who hands the key of the ballot box to the warden, witnesses and certifies the number registered, and is the custodian of the key throughout the day. A policeman watches the proceedings of election officers from the opening of the polls until the final returns are handed to him for delivery to the election commissioners. He must be informed as to all the conditions under which voting should proceed and the ballots be handled and counted, for it is his duty to act instantly should any condition be violated. He has printed instructions from his own superiors and from the Board of Election Commissioners. He holds in his hand a list of voters in the precinct whose confinement in hospitals or penal institutions makes it impossible that their names should legally be voted upon. He holds also a printed descriptive list of all voters in the precinct, and uses it constantly as a means of checking attempts at fraud. And when the polls are closed

and the count is begun, it is a policeman who must watch every movement of the election officers, with a full knowledge of the things which they should or should not do; see to it that a dozen details are observed in sealing and otherwise preparing the returns, and then take them for personal delivery to the election commissioners.

I may add that as Police Commissioner I have found it easy to keep the department out of politics. The members of the force want none of it, and when once convinced that no political influence can help or hurt them they gladly base their hope of promotion wholly upon the proper performance of their duties. The "politicians," so called, whatever their party, have given no trouble. A department head who is himself independent of political control creates his own atmosphere and is not importuned for improper favors which wise politicians soon learn are not to be had. As the Governor of the Commonwealth is the only public official, other than the courts, to which the Police Commissioner of Boston is responsible, it is proper for me to say that in five and a half years of service under three Governors representing the two leading political parties, I have never received from one of them a request or an intimation designed to influence my official action through favor towards them or their friends, on any subject whatever. On the contrary, they have uniformly assured me of their desire that I should maintain the independence of judgment and conduct which was the basic condition of my acceptance of office.

SECOND — THE BOSTON POLICE AND ASSAULTS ON CITIZENS.

Violent and abusive treatment of citizens is a common and probably much exaggerated cause of complaint against the police throughout the country. Let us see what information can be given as affecting Boston.

In the past five and a half years about 300,000 arrests have been made in Boston, not counting cases in which juveniles or adults were merely summoned to court. These arrests were made by about 1,500 policemen on duty at all hours of the day and night, armed with clubs and loaded revolvers. Of the men arrested more than half were drunk, and in thousands of cases violent and abusive; and a large percentage of all persons arrested were dangerous criminals.

As a consequence of these arrests and of the relations of the police with the whole population two policemen have been convicted of unjustifiable assaults and have been discharged from the department; and two others have been discharged for offences believed to have been the outgrowth of an assault upon a prisoner. In none of these cases was a club, revolver or other weapon used, and in all instances the acts of the policemen resulted from outbursts of temper provoked by abusive language. It may be said, that this remarkable record is due to leniency on the part of the department towards such offenders, that a citizen who is assaulted by a policeman cannot secure justice from the police authorities. On the contrary, no other offence is pursued more rigorously or punished more severely. But to this suggestion there is a perfect answer in addition to the denial. A citizen who is assaulted by a policeman has a right to go to the courts for redress, either with a criminal complaint for assault or with a civil suit for damages. But in five and a half years no Boston policeman has been convicted in any criminal court of assault or any other form of violence committed upon a citizen; and no Boston policeman has paid a dollar in civil damages by order of a court for any act committed by him within those five and a half years. There have been a few instances, perhaps four or five, in which policemen have paid small sums out of court in settlement of cases involving technical assault or unlawful arrest, but not actual bodily injury to the plaintiffs.

Five men while engaged in violations of law and in conflict with policemen have received injuries which resulted in death, but in all such cases the courts, after full investigation, have declared the policemen to be blameless.

What is the other side of the case? In five and a half years two policemen have been shot dead by criminals and a dozen have been crippled for life by shooting or other violence. In the same period 305 persons, not counting those who escaped, have been arrested for assaulting policemen; and 118 policemen while arresting criminals and 65 other policemen while pursuing criminals have been injured to such an extent as to cause them to lose 3,696 days from duty. No account is made of the innumerable cases in which the injuries did not necessitate absence from duty.

Such is the record of five and a half years as between the individual citizen and the individual policeman, with the policeman possessing the legal as well as the moral right, often of necessity exercised, to use all needed force in effecting an arrest and overcoming resistance. As to the preservation of order in its broader aspect, this may be said to the credit of the people and of the police: in the fifty-seven years of its existence the Boston Police Department has kept order in the city without once calling for military aid. In the draft riot of 1863 soldiers were employed under orders of their own officers to prevent resistance to laws which were themselves of a military character; and at the time of the great fire of 1872 the militia were called out as a precautionary guard for the extensive burnt district. With these exceptions, if they can be called exceptions, no soldier has done police duty in Boston in fifty-seven years, a record which I feel sure cannot be matched by any city of its size in the world.

THIRD — THE BOSTON POLICE AND "CORRUPTION."

In five and a half years one Boston policeman has been convicted of bribery. He accepted \$2 in a crowded street, in open day and in the presence of three witnesses who were strangers to him, on his promise that he would refrain from prosecuting one of the witnesses for a violation of the street traffic rules. The case was reported at once at headquarters, the policeman was questioned and suspended and charges were preferred against him. He offered his resignation, which was refused, and on failure to appear for trial he was discharged and the case was reported to the district attorney. Judging from his conduct at the time and since I am of the opinion that the man, who had served two years, was mentally unbalanced. In another instance a policeman who was discovered by his superiors to have given information of an intended search of a house was discharged from the department. The evidence against him disclosed no bribery, but indicated rather that he had acted through friendliness. In a third instance the names of certain police officers with figures against them representing money were found in a diary in a house raided with a search warrant. The matter was investigated with the greatest

thoroughness and no reason could be discovered for doubting the honesty of the officers named, who had done and are still doing the best possible work for the suppression of vice in their division. I do not doubt that there are persons in Boston who pay money to third parties on the supposition that it goes to the police, but that it does go to them or to any of them has not been shown by a particle of credible testimony. A cordial welcome at police headquarters has always awaited any person who could give such testimony, and the whole force knows that any member convicted of corrupt practices will be not only discharged but presented for criminal prosecution. Such is the discovered extent of "corruption" in the Boston Police Department in five and a half years; and though no man can say that no policeman is corrupt, it is fair to assume that the fire underlying so small a quantity of smoke must itself be small.

FOURTH — THE BOSTON POLICE AND THE "SOCIAL EVIL."

For four successive years, contrary to all precedent in the department, I have given in my annual reports elaborate statistics, with liberal comment thereon, concerning crimes against chastity and morality. I find that this matter covered in the aggregate 50 printed pages. As I supposed that my report for 1910 would be my last, no feature of the problem that seemed worthy of public consideration was neglected; and for that reason and because there is nothing new to be said I return to the former practice of the department, which is to include the statistics of these offences against the laws with the statistics of all other offences. For the purpose of this summary I may repeat briefly what I have before given in detail, that: —

1. The Boston police make no compromise with the "social evil."

2. That rejecting the method followed in practically all large cities, including the capital of the United States, they refuse to designate certain districts in which the laws against sexual vice may be broken with impunity.

3. That their prosecutions, carried on by lawful and decent methods, are aimed against persons who violate the laws of chastity and morality because they are law breakers and the police are sworn to enforce all laws to the best of their ability.

4. That the Boston police have not exterminated sexual vice, even of the commercial kind, an accomplishment which no police and no people have ever yet achieved; but their work in that direction in the past five years has been greater than any that the city ever before knew, and will be continued by all means at their command and in the face of all forms of public hostility and indifference.

FIFTH — THE BOSTON POLICE AND THE LIQUOR LAWS.

The laws concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors are enforced by the Boston police and are lived up to by licensees in a manner which I feel sure is unequalled in any other large city in the United States. The laws themselves are strict, elaborate and complicated, and the further conditions imposed by the licensing authorities are numerous. Licensed places are closed within the hours and on Sundays and other days prescribed by the laws. The "back door" of the saloon, which in other large cities is recognized and tolerated by the authorities in violation of their own laws, is not known in Boston, and the saloon itself is exposed to inspection by the public and the police at all hours of all days. Violations of law by licensees are confined almost exclusively to sales made to minors and to intoxicated persons, and to sales made on Sundays and prohibited holidays by hotels operating under the law which permits the serving of liquors to persons resorting to such hotels for food or lodging. The minor is not easily identified, especially when he lies as to his age; the degree of inebriation which brings a person under the law as to intoxication has not been and cannot be defined by the law itself; and the provision concerning Sunday and holiday sales by hotels is susceptible of many evasions. I believe it to be safe to say that wherever the law is so specific as to afford a reasonable basis for enforcement, it is enforced; and that the line of incomplete enforcement runs through those provisions of the law which are themselves uncertain and cannot be made clear and effective at all times.

The sale of intoxicating liquors by unlicensed persons has long been carried on only in ways so cautious and places so obscure that in order to obtain entrance and evidence the

police are compelled to resort to strategem and disguises. Under those conditions the prosecutions number from 150 to 200 annually.

SIXTH — THE BOSTON POLICE AND GAMBLING.

No professional gambling house exists in Boston and none has existed for a dozen years. This is a remarkable situation, for the presence of many such houses in other cities and the futile efforts of the authorities to suppress them are notorious. Fifteen years ago Boston, with a much smaller population, contained perhaps a score of houses fitted, furnished and carried on by professional gamblers for gambling on a large scale. All have long since been forced out of business by police prosecutions, and they have no successors. The gambling of to-day in Boston is carried on spasmodically and on a petty scale in laundries, lofts, barns, kitchens, tailor shops and like places, and in open lots, by men and boys who go into it as an occasional amusement, not as a means of living. A few men are concerned in it who try to live without work by this or any other method. They hire a room in one part of the city or another from time to time, but soon the police appear, strip the room of its poor fittings, seize a few chips and playing cards, arrest all present and that is the end of that particular place. Gambling of the character which alone is found and prosecuted in Boston receives practically no police attention in other large cities.

SEVENTH — LAW THE ONLY POLICE GUIDE.

Obedience to law, with the use of none but lawful methods, is the rule of action in the Boston Police Department. To such obedience policemen are required to hold themselves as well as to hold others. They are not allowed to follow unlawful methods for the sake even of an apparent advantage to the community, for the community will suffer in the long run far more than it can possibly gain through disregard for law by its police. In the summary which I have given under the seven preceding headings I have not touched the broad, general work of the Boston Police Department; I have attempted merely to give some useful information concerning certain subjects which are always discussed when police work in the United States is under consideration.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWS.

Statistics concerning offences against the laws, which are given in full detail in another part of this report, are here summarized. The total number of arrests in 1911 was 70,442, as against 71,201 in 1910. The eight general divisions under which offences are classed show the following numbers for four years:—

OFFENCES.	Arrests in 1908.	Arrests in 1909.	Arrests in 1910.	Arrests in 1911.
Offences against the person, . . .	3,591	3,156	3,326	3,213
Offences against property with violence,	692	525	479	535
Offences against property without violence.	4,048	3,783	3,584	3,701
Malicious offences against property, .	185	176	137	169
Forgery and offences against the currency.	76	71	69	60
Offences against the license laws, . .	828	769	532	554
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	1,141	1,409	1,308	1,294
Offences not included in the foregoing, including drunkenness.	57,585	61,623	61,766	60,916
Totals,	68,146	71,512	71,201	70,442

A summary of fines and imprisonments is shown as follows:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Persons fined,	15,735	17,407	14,949	13,772
Total amount of fines, . . .	\$159,982	\$161,399	\$138,140	\$129,432
Persons sentenced to imprisonment.	8,883	9,478	9,533	8,627
Total years of imprisonment, .	3,904	4,130	3,841	3,639

NONRESIDENT OFFENDERS.

The proportion of nonresident offenders among the persons arrested shows a slight decrease for the first time in many years—but only one-hundredth of one per cent. When the first police commission was established in 1878, the percentage was 19.90; in 1910 it was 39.65, and in 1911 it was 39.64. The statistics for the past ten years, covering arrests for all causes, are as follows:—

	Total Arrests.	Non- residents.	Percentage of Non- residents.
1902,	34,732	10,631	30.61
1903,	43,033	14,644	29.38
1904,	50,265	18,030	35.86
1905,	48,358	17,167	35.50
1906,	49,906	18,001	36.06
1907,	57,078	20,982	36.77
1908,	68,146	26,113	38.32
1909,	71,512	27,953	39.08
1910,	71,201	28,233	39.65
1911,	70,442	27,613	39.64

In the arrests for drunkenness the percentage of nonresidents increased steadily for many years, but in 1911 there was a decrease from 1910 of seventy-six hundredths of one per cent. The following table gives the statistics for eleven years.

	Total Arrests for Drunkenness.	Percentage of Nonresidents.
1901,	19,488	29.90
1902,	19,167	39.35
1903,	27,757	42.53
1904,	33,511	43.36
1905,	32,298	43.14
1906,	32,380	44.57
1907,	37,389	45.63
1908,	42,468	47.73
1909,	45,321	47.62
1910,	47,732	47.86
1911,	46,394	47.10

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

For the fourth year the police department, under the provisions of chapter 348, Acts of 1907, has assisted the election commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service. The police findings in these three years may be summarized as follows:—

	1903.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Totals.
Dead or could not be found in Boston.	780	808	1,055	1,356	3,999
Physically incapacitated, . . .	492	223	332	499	1,546
Convicted of crime, . . .	156	58	183	587	984
Unfit for various reasons, . . .	119	266	707	466	1,558
Apparently fit, . . .	6,352	6,870	7,565	9,578	30,365
Total of names submitted to police.	7,899	8,225	9,842	12,486	38,452

AUTOMOBILE LAWS.

The automobile prosecutions in 1911 numbered 1,899, as against 2,334 in 1910. The reduction in the number is due largely to the repeal of the provision of law which required professional chauffeurs to wear badges when driving, and to the precise character of the evidence which must be presented in a prosecution for overspeeding. These figures include prosecutions in parks as well as in streets, for violation of the State law or the park rules, but they do not include prosecutions of drivers of automobiles for violations of the street traffic regulations. To this circumstance may be ascribed any apparent variance with the figures given in the tables of arrests in detail.

The first record of an automobile prosecution by the Boston police was made only ten years ago, when the single offence of the year 1901 was the driving of a motor car in a public park without a permit. In 1902 there were 33 prosecutions; in 1903, 67; in 1904, 179; in 1905, 102; in 1906, 308; in 1907,

961; in 1908, 1,865; in 1909, 2,196; in 1910, 2,334; in 1911, 1,899.

Accidents to persons, due to the operation of automobiles, are first recorded in the department reports in 1900. Beginning at that year their number to the present time is shown in the following table: —

YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.
1900,	—	19
1901,	—	8
1902,	—	17
1903,	2	24
1904,	1	55
1905,	2	78
1906,	1	110
1907,	7	105
1908,	6	127
1909,	9	251
1910,	13	280
1911,	14	351

Of the 14 persons killed in 1911, 3 were riding in automobiles and 11 were struck by automobiles. Of the 351 persons injured in 1911, 52 were riding in automobiles and 299 were struck by automobiles.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Many citizens, especially those of high social or business standing, seem to believe that any charge made by them to the Police Commissioner against a policeman should be accepted as proven, and that thereupon the commissioner, at his discretion, should inflict punishment. They sometimes show irritation when the commissioner declines to take a course which

would be contrary to the simplest rules of fair play, would be in violation of statute law and would be condemned and reversed by any court having jurisdiction. Every member of the Boston Police Force is subject to the civil service laws and is protected by them. Acts of 1904, chapter 314, provides that a policeman, in common with other public servants similarly employed, "shall hold such office or employment and shall not be removed therefrom, lowered in rank or compensation, or suspended, or, without his consent, transferred from such office or employment to any other except for just cause and for reasons specifically given in writing." The act provides further that "the person sought to be removed, suspended, lowered or transferred shall be notified of the proposed action and shall be furnished with a copy of the reasons required to be given by section one, and shall, if he so requests in writing, be given a public hearing, and be allowed to answer the charges preferred against him either personally or by counsel." The rules of the department under which charges are heard are a careful amplification of this basic law.

POLICE TRIAL BOARDS.

A misunderstanding seems to exist as to the relations established by law between a trial board and the Police Commissioner. Section 10, chapter 291, Acts of 1906, provides that the Police Commissioner "shall from time to time appoint a trial board to be composed of three captains of police, to hear the evidence in such complaints against members of the force as the commissioner may deem advisable to refer to said board. Said trial board shall report its findings to said commissioner, who may review the same and take such action thereon as he may deem advisable."

Because of the foregoing provision many seem to suppose that when a trial board has heard a case and reported to the commissioner he may do with it as he pleases. This is an error.

When a trial board reports a finding of not guilty the commissioner has no authority to change it and of course can impose no penalty.

When a trial board reports a finding of guilty, the commissioner has the right to decide what the penalty shall be, to suspend sentence or to place the case on file.

Recommendations as to penalties or other disposition of cases of convicted persons are made by trial boards, not under the law, but at the request of the commissioner. He is therefore free to accept or to modify them according to his judgment and information.

Though the commissioner has no power to change the finding of a trial board as to guilt or innocence, he has the right, for specific and sufficient reasons, to set aside a finding and order a new hearing, which he may hold himself or may order to be held by the original trial board or by another.

PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED AS POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Because of frequent inquiries from within and without the department I have had prepared a list of all Police Commissioners who have served since 1878, with the dates on which they assumed and relinquished office; also a schedule which gives the names of commissioners in office at any given time since that year. The police department was controlled prior to 1878 by the mayor and aldermen. The commissioners who served from July, 1878, to July, 1885, were nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the board of aldermen and the common council by concurrent vote. The commissioners who served from July, 1885, to June, 1906, were nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Executive Council. The act substituting a single commissioner for a board of three was passed in 1906 and became effective in June of that year, the commissioner being nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Executive Council.

The following are the names of persons who served as Police Commissioners in the city of Boston from July 8, 1878, to June 4, 1906: —

NAME.	Appointed.	Retired.
Henry S. Russell, . . .	July 8, 1878	March 1, 1880
Samuel R. Spinney, . . .	July 8, 1878	May 3, 1880
James M. Bugbee, . . .	July 8, 1878	May 5, 1879
Henry Walker,	May 5, 1879	April 21, 1882
Edward J. Jones, . . .	March 26, 1880	April 21, 1882
Thomas J. Gargan, . . .	May 3, 1880	April 21, 1882
Thomas L. Jenks, . . .	April 22, 1882	July 24, 1885
Nathaniel Wales, . . .	April 22, 1882	July 7, 1885
Benjamin D. Burley, . . .	April 22, 1882	May 6, 1883
Michael P. Curran, . . .	May 7, 1883	July 24, 1885
Albert T. Whiting, . . .	July 24, 1885	May 6, 1895
William H. Lee,	July 24, 1885	May 28, 1894
William M. Osborne, . . .	July 24, 1885	April 30, 1893
Robert F. Clark,	May 1, 1893	May 4, 1903
Augustus P. Martin, . . .	May 28, 1894	May 1, 1899
Charles P. Curtis, Jr., . . .	May 6, 1895	May 1, 1905
Harry F. Adams,	May 1, 1899	June 4, 1906
William H. H. Emmons, . . .	May 4, 1903	June 4, 1906
Charles H. Cole, Jr., . . .	May 1, 1905	June 4, 1906
Stephen O'Meara,	June 4, 1906	- - -

The following schedule shows the commissioners in office by periods, the name of the chairman appearing first in each group: —

July 8, 1878, to May 5, 1879,	Russell. Spinney. Bugbee.
May 5, 1879, to March 1, 1880,	Russell. Spinney. Walker.

March 1, 1880, to March 26, 1880,	Spinney. Walker.
March 26, 1880, to May 3, 1880,	Walker. Spinney. Jones.
May 3, 1880, to April 21, 1882,	Walker. Jones. Gargan.
April 22, 1882, to May 6, 1883,	Jenks. Wales. Burley.
May 7, 1883, to July 7, 1883,	Jenks. Wales. Curran.
July 7, 1883, to July 24, 1883,	Jenks. Curran.
July 24, 1883, to April 20, 1884,	Whiting. Lee. Osborne.
May 1, 1884, to May 28, 1884,	Whiting. Lee. Clark.
May 28, 1884, to May 6, 1885,	Martin. Whiting. Clark.
May 6, 1885, to May 1, 1889,	Martin. Clark. Curran.
May 1, 1889, to May 4, 1903,	Clark. Curran. Adams.
May 4, 1903, to May 1, 1905,	Emmons. Curran. Adams.
May 1, 1905, to June 4, 1906,	Clark. Adams. Emmons.
June 4, 1906, to date,	Emmons.

STREET TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC RULES.

As street traffic is carried on before the whole public the enforcement or the failure to enforce the traffic rules is a subject upon which almost all citizens feel competent to express themselves. Towards the end of the third year of the existence of the rules made by the street commissioners to be enforced by the police, it is worth while to examine the situation, following lines laid down in a typical criticism lately published.

The writer affirms that the traffic rules are good but the drivers do not know them; that "wayfaring men learn the rules of the road by their enforcement, and these regulations are not enforced."

The first prosecution under the street traffic rules was made by the Boston police Jan. 26, 1909. In the thirty-four months which have intervened, the prosecutions have numbered 4,297. These are distinct from some thousands of prosecutions in Boston under the automobile laws of the State.

For each street traffic prosecution a policeman must find an offence which he believes he can prove before a judge — not a mere technicality, but a substantial offence; he must take the name and address of the driver, often subject meanwhile, to the complaints of people who abuse him for "holding up traffic;" he must explain the case to a court, and a summons for the driver, if granted, names a day in advance on which the charge will be heard; he must serve the summons upon the defendant, whether a resident of Boston or not; and he must attend at court on the day appointed and again for any continuances which may be ordered. In the light of the fact that there have been more than 4,000 prosecutions under these conditions it is fair to ask whether or not this particular kind of police duty, among the thousand other kinds, has been neglected. It may be said, moreover, that for every prosecution, probably twenty warnings and explanations have been given to drivers by the police.

The critic errs when he assumes that drivers do not know the rules. When adopted by the street commissioners, nearly three years ago, the rules were advertised in the newspapers at at cost of about \$3,000; a first edition of 40,000 copies in a

convenient form was printed and distributed, and subsequent issues have carried the total well up towards 100,000; for three weeks before the first prosecution was made the policemen on duty in the crowded parts of the city, re-enforced by 50 men brought in from outside divisions, stood in the streets and explained to drivers what was required of them; and through that period and long after the prosecutions were begun, all the daily newspapers, as a matter of news, gave much space to the operation of the rules. Drivers who are accustomed to working in Boston know the rules, but, like many other citizens, even of the best quality, some do not hesitate to do what is convenient for themselves whenever they think they will not be called to account. Drivers coming to Boston irregularly from a whole countryside which has no rules, are frequent though unintentional offenders.

The critic further asserts: "It is a matter of everyday knowledge that whole stretches of public highway are rendered impassable at times by the rows of delivery vans which stand there for hours in clear contravention of the city's ordinances."

I walk the streets a good deal and I have not seen one of them "impassable" for a longer time than the two or three minutes required to straighten out a crush — something moving all the time.

That does not prove that the writer of the article has not seen streets "impassable," but I still may doubt that he knows whether the vehicles standing at the curbstone were or were not violating the traffic rules, — there are now no "ordinances" which apply.

Does he know, for instance, that the rules themselves make reasonable and necessary provision for the standing, loading and unloading of all vehicles?

Does he know that not only by traffic rules but under statute law wagons in great numbers are allowed to stand in the market district, the most crowded in the city, and that if they were not so allowed the handling and distribution of much of the food supply of Boston and the suburbs could not be carried on?

Does he know that nearly 6,000 vehicles, offered for hire, are lawfully licensed to stand in particular places in the streets, half of them at least, in the nature of things, in the crowded and

comparatively small section of the city proper lying north of Boylston Street and east of Tremont and Court streets? Does he know that those vehicles, practically none of which can be housed in the section in which they work, transport the goods of thousands of mercantile and manufacturing establishments which could not exist without the facilities thus afforded?

Does he know that there are other thousands of vehicles which cannot be licensed to stand in particular places in the streets, because they are not at the service of the whole public, but yet must be on hand to do the work of their owners and the customers of their owners?

If all the policemen on day and night duty in the whole city were concentrated in the business section in the daytime, and their number were then doubled, they would hardly be enough to watch and time the standing, loading and unloading of all vehicles, but they would be enough, if they prosecuted every violation of the traffic rules observed by them, to paralyze business, and to carry loss, discomfort and even suffering throughout the community. I do not hesitate to say that the police even as now organized could so enforce the traffic rules as to make almost impossible the continuance in business of hundreds of our largest establishments employing tens of thousands of persons, and serving hundreds of thousands of customers. This is especially true of the large department stores and the daily newspapers, whose hundreds of wagons must stand at the busiest times of the day and in the most crowded streets if they are to be loaded with the goods and the newspapers which supply the city and the suburbs.

If the police had not enforced the traffic rules promptly and intelligently, and continued the enforcement in the face of all kinds of opposition, the rules would have been forgotten in thirty days. But if the enforcement had been narrow, technical and blind to the absolute necessities of business, the merchants, manufacturers and consumers would have suffered such loss and inconvenience that as soon as the rules could have been reached through the Legislature they would have been torn to pieces. Neither the street commissioners nor the Police Commissioner will soon forget the manner in which their offices were besieged in the early days of the rules by merchants and

others who declared that unless they secured some relief they would be forced out of business. Many amendments were made and much discretion was allowed to the police by formal action on the part of the street commissioners.

The regulation of street traffic is under constant study by the public officials whom the law has made responsible. They started with as much natural intelligence certainly as the average citizen, and to that they have added years of practical experience. They know the difficulties of their task, and have knowledge of legal and other limitations affecting action that can be taken or even attempted which are unknown to critics and advisers.

In the narrowness and crookedness of the streets, and the variety and extent of the uses to which they must be put, the business section of Boston bears not the remotest resemblance to anything that can be found on the American continent or perhaps in the whole world. To look for guidance, as some have, to the policing of Fifth Avenue, New York, a thoroughfare of splendid width, free from car tracks and crossed at right angles for mile after mile by wide, straight streets, is absurd. Speaking more broadly, Boston bears the same relation to New York financially and in population that the city of Cambridge, for instance, bears to Boston. The New York "traffic squad," so called, to which attention is often directed, consists of about 1,000 men, nearly 200 mounted, and of the whole number more than 150 are officers of rank. The cost of this so-called "squad" must be nearly \$1,300,000 a year for salaries alone, or about three-fourths as much as the total pay of all members of the Boston Police Force, covering the whole city, day and night.

The plan of a "traffic squad" has been tested twice in Boston, in each case for several years, and twice the squad has been abolished by Boards of Police. When I became commissioner the idea was dead, and because of respect for the judgment of my predecessors in the beginning, and afterwards in conformity with my own study and experience, I have never sought to revive it. An arrangement which may be justified at great cost in a city of 5,000,000 population with 11,000 policemen is not likely to fit even proportionately in a city of 700,000 population with a police force of less than 1,500 men of all grades. I could

give reasons in great detail, but I will say only that to establish a "traffic squad" would not add one man to the police force; its members would simply be taken from police divisions where they are badly needed for general police purposes, and the fact that to them was assigned a particular duty which now rests upon all policemen would have the effect practically of leaving to them alone work which is now done by hundreds of different men.

Situated as Boston is, especially in the crowded section, business can exist and develop only under the policy of give and take, live and let live. Foot passengers and vehicles, pleasure drivers and merchants must share the streets, each class yielding something to the others, and all subject to wise traffic rules enforced without favor but with intelligence and reasonableness.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN O'MEARA,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The police department is at present constituted as follows: —

Police Commissioner.	Secretary.	2
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The Police Force.

Superintendent,	1		Lieutenants,	36
Deputy superintendents,	3		Sergeants,	95
Chief inspector,	1		Patrolmen,	1,193
Captains,	23		Reserve men,	105
Inspectors,	30			
Inspector of carriages (lieutenant),	1		Total,	1,488

Signal Service.

Director,	1		Linemen,	7
Assistant director,	1		Driver,	1
Foreman,	1			
Signalmen,	5		Total,	18
Mechanics,	2			

Employees of the Department.

Clerks,	13		Hostlers,	13
Stenographers,	3		Assistant steward of city prison,	1
Messengers,	2		Janitors,	16
Matrons of house of detention,	5		Janitresses,	12
Matrons of station houses,	7		Telephone operators,	3
Firemen on police steamers,	8			
Van drivers,	2		Total,	86
Foreman of stable,	1			

Recapitulation.

Police Commissioner and secretary,	2
Police force,	1,488
Signal Service,	18
Employees,	86
Grand total,	1,594

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the force is shown by Table I. During the year 57 patrolmen were promoted from the reserve men, 1 patrolman was reappointed, and 55 reserve men were appointed; 4 patrolmen discharged; 6 patrolmen and 3 reserve men resigned; 3 captains, 1 inspector, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 10 patrolmen retired on pension; 2 captains, 1 sergeant and 9 patrolmen died. (See Tables III., IV., V., VI.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them on account thereof and the causes of the injuries: —

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men injured.	Number of Duties lost.
In arresting prisoners,	29	304
In pursuing criminals,	18	427
By stopping runaways,	8	54
By cars and other vehicles at crossings,	2	243
Various other causes,	37	415
Totals,	94	1,443

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of persons arrested, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 70,442, against 71,201 the preceding year, being a decrease of 759. The percentage of increase and decrease was as follows: —

	Per. Cent.
Offences against the person,	Decrease, 3.39
Offences against property, committed with violence,	Increase, 11.69
Offences against property, committed without violence,	Increase, 3.26
Malicious offences against property,	Increase, 23.35
Forgery and offences against the currency,	Decrease, 13.04
Offences against the license laws,	Increase, 4.13
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	Decrease, 1.07
Offences not included in the foregoing,	Decrease, 1.37

There were 6,578 persons arrested on warrants and 57,695 without warrants; 6,169 persons were summoned by the court; 67,846 persons were held for trial and 2,595 were released from custody. The number of males arrested was 63,774; of females, 6,668; of foreigners, 31,979, or approximately 45.39 per cent.; of minors, 7,656. Of the total number arrested, 27,613, or 39.19, per cent. were nonresidents. (See Tables X., XI.)

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows:—

United States,	38,463	West Indies,	97
British Provinces,	5,611	Turkey,	68
Ireland,	13,758	South America,	20
England,	1,617	Switzerland,	21
France,	136	Belgium,	30
Germany,	509	Armenia,	12
Italy,	2,734	Africa,	2
Russia,	2,841	Hungary,	22
China,	522	Asia,	9
Greece,	275	Arabia,	3
Sweden,	1,111	Mexico,	9
Scotland,	942	Japan,	5
Spain,	64	Syria,	111
Norway,	341	Roumania,	1
Poland,	384	Egypt,	1
Australia,	31	Cuba,	1
Austria,	187	Prussia,	1
Portugal,	107	Lithuania,	2
Finland,	244	Bulgaria,	2
Denmark,	87	New Zealand,	2
Holland,	33		
Wales,	16	Total,	70,442
East Indies,	11		

The number of arrests for the year is 70,442, being a decrease of 759 from last year and 2,765 more than the average for the past five years. There were 46,394 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 1,338 less than last year, and 2,534 more than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year there was a decrease of 2.89 per cent. in males and a decrease of 1.81 per cent. in females from last year. (See Tables XI., XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (70,442) 552 were for violations of the city ordinances; that is to say, 1 arrest in 127 was for such offence, or .78 per cent.

Fifty-four and sixty-three one-hundredths per cent. of the

persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XII.)

The number of persons punished by fines was 13,772, and the fines amounted to \$129,432.96. (See Table XIII.)

Eighty-three persons were committed to the State Prison, 5,470 to the House of Correction; 110 to the Women's Prison, 181 to the Reformatory Prison and 2,783 to other institutions. The total years of imprisonment were 3,639 years, 7 months, 1 day; the total number days' attendance in court by officers was 45,766; and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$13,326.32.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$115,771.75.

Sixty-six witnesses were detained at station houses; 88 were accommodated with lodgings, an increase of 71 from last year. There was an increase of 16.93 per cent. from last year in the number of insane persons taken in charge, an increase of about 12.66 per cent. in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and a decrease of about 3.56 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property reported stolen in the city for the five years from 1907 to 1911, inclusive, was \$159,253.87; in 1911 it was \$166,812.71, or \$7,558.84 more than the average. The amount of property stolen in and out of the city, which was recovered by the Boston police, was \$282,126.48, as against \$354,466.73 last year, or \$72,340.25 less.

The average amount of fines imposed by courts for the five years from 1907 to 1911, inclusive, was \$139,817.12; in 1911 it was \$129,432.96, or \$10,384.06 less than the average.

The average number of days' attendance in court was 43,947; in 1911 it was 45,766, or 1,819 more than the average. The average amount of witness fees earned was \$12,774.59; in 1911 it was \$13,326.32, or \$551.73 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

Drunkenness.

In arrests for drunkenness the average number per day was 127. There were 1,338 less persons arrested than in 1910, — a decrease of 2.80 per cent.; 47.10 per cent. of the arrested persons were nonresidents and 48.56 per cent. were of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The "Rogues' Gallery" now contains 36,313 photographs, 29,474 of which are photographs with Bertillon measurements, a system used by this department during the past ten years. In accordance with the Revised Laws, chapter 225, sections 18 and 21, we are allowed photographs with Bertillon measurements taken of convicts in the State Prison and Reformatory, a number of which have already been added to our Bertillon cabinets. This, together with the adoption of the system by the department in 1898, is and will continue to be of great assistance in the identification of criminals. A large number of important identifications have thus been made during the year for this and other police departments, through which the sentences in many instances have been materially increased. The records of 1,844 criminals have been added to the records kept in this Bureau, which now contains a total of 34,220. The number of cases reported at this office which have been investigated during the year is 10,424. There are 22,608 cases recorded on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. Letters and telegrams to the number of about 2,750 yearly are now filed with the numbered reports to which they refer, so that all the papers pertaining to a case can be found in the same envelope, thus simplifying matters when information is desired on any case. The system of indexing adopted by this Bureau for the use of the department now contains a list of records, histories, photographs, dates of arrests, etc., of about 130,000 persons. There are also "histories and press clippings," now numbering 6,373, by this Bureau, in envelope form, for police reference.

The finger-print system of identification, which was adopted in June, 1906, has progressed in a satisfactory manner, and with its development it is expected that the identification of criminals will be facilitated. It has become very useful in tracing criminals and furnishing corroborating evidence in many instances.

The statistics of the work of this branch of the service are included in the statement of the general work of the department; but as the duties are of a special character, the following statement will be of interest:—

Number of persons arrested, principally for felonies,	1,005
Fugitives from justice from other States, arrested and delivered to officers from those States,	53
Number of cases investigated,	10,424
Number of extra duties performed,	1,698
Number of cases of homicide and supposed homicide investigated and evidence prepared for trial in court,	55
Number of cases of abortion and supposed abortion investigated and evidence prepared for court,	6
Number of days spent in court by officers,	3,062
Amount of stolen property recovered,	\$198,194.68
Number of years' imprisonment imposed by court, 569 years, 7 months	
Number of photographs added to "Rogues' Gallery,"	2,000

OFFICERS DETAILED TO ASSIST MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Causes of Death in Cases investigated.

Abortion,	2	Homicides,	3
Accidents,	111	Manslaughter,	14
Alcoholism,	6	Murders,	11
Asphyxiation (gas),	5	Natural causes,	324
Automobile,	18	Poison,	33
Burns,	32	Railroads,	60
Drowning,	61	Railway (street),	24
Electricity,	2	Stillborn,	13
Elevators,	14	Suffocation,	1
Exhaustion,	74	Suicides,	88
Explosion,	2	Teams,	21
Exposure,	2		
Fire engine,	1	Total,	922

Causes of Death where Inquests were held.

Abortion,	2	Falling iron,	2
Asphyxiation (gas),	1	Falling tree,	1
Accidents,	4	Falls,	37
Automobile,	13	Fire engine,	1
Burns,	7	Machinery,	3
Drowning,	2	Natural causes,	6
Elevators,	15	Poison,	1
Electricity,	3	Railroads (steam),	52
Explosion,	2	Railway (street),	23
Exposure,	2	Suicides,	3
Falling burlap,	1	Teams,	16
Falling lumber,	3		
Falling stone,	5	Total,	208
Falling derrick,	3		

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Abandoned children cared for,	8	15	5
Accidents reported,	2,978	3,187	3,315
Automobiles cared for,	—	—	12
Buildings found open and made secure,	3,420	2,707	2,914
Cases investigated,	25,656	27,964	25,617
Dangerous buildings reported,	11	23	31
Dangerous chimneys reported,	6	3	12
Dead bodies cared for,	343	368	411
Defective bridges reported,	7	3	1
Defective cesspools reported,	199	152	188
Defective coal holes,	1	5	4
Defective drains and vaults reported,	3	9	4
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported,	8	4	2
Defective gas pipes reported,	79	62	58
Defective hydrants reported,	104	139	215
Defective lamps reported,	13,247	36,502	14,572
Defective fences,	10	16	17
Defective sewers reported,	103	84	167
Defective streets and sidewalks reported,	9,669	9,048	11,199
Defective trees,	16	59	52
Defective water gates,	20	8	33
Defective water meters,	3	11	—
Defective water pipes reported,	177	203	180
Defective wires and poles reported,	30	79	24
Disturbances suppressed,	1,253	767	871
Extra duties performed,	31,874	33,997	35,292
Fire alarms given,	1,962	2,045	2,256
Fires extinguished,	735	865	899
Insane persons taken in charge,	385	366	428
Intoxicated persons assisted,	—	29	33
Lost children restored,	2,189	2,247	2,167
Missing persons reported,	305	346	361
Missing persons found,	140	178	159
Persons rescued from drowning,	61	33	15
Sick and injured persons assisted,	4,397	4,605	5,188
Stray teams reported and put up,	132	181	230
Water running to waste reported,	377	345	381
Witnesses detained,	57	78	66

LOST, ABANDONED AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

On Dec. 1, 1910, there were 818 articles of lost, abandoned or stolen property in the custody of the property clerk; 710 were received during the year, 418 were sold, for which \$373.13 was received and paid over to the city collector, and 70 delivered to owners, finders or administrators, leaving 1,040 on hand.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of special events transpiring during the year, and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each:—

1911.	Men.
Jan. 19, Police ball,	95
Feb. 15, Firemen's ball,	51
Mar. 17, Evacuation Day parade,	360
Mar. 17, Hibernian parade,	69
April 19, Marathon race,	439
May 26, High school cadet's parade,	423
May 29, Ringling Bros. circus parade,	100
May 30, Work horse parade,	73
June 5, Ancient and Honorable Artillery parade,	150
June 10, Dorchester Day celebration,	171
June 11, Ninth Regiment parade,	52
June 16, "Night before" in Charlestown,	231
June 17, Anniversary, battle of Bunker Hill,	620
July 4, Roxbury Day celebration,	207
July 4, Fireworks, Charles River Basin,	98
July 14, Funeral of Capt. Edward F. Gaskin,	68
Sept. 4, Labor Day parade,	810
Oct. 12, Columbus Day celebration,	1,247
Nov. 7, State election, bulletin boards,	367
Nov. 8, Funeral of Capt. George W. Wescott,	67
Nov. 11, Harvard-Carlisle foot-ball game,	96
Nov. 11, Departure of Archbishop O'Connell for Rome,	73
Nov. 18, Harvard-Dartmouth foot-ball game,	123
Nov. 18, Special detail at Division 4, foot-ball night,	97
Nov. 25, Harvard-Yale foot-ball game,	122
Nov. 25, Special detail at Division 4, foot-ball night,	272

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS.

The officer detailed to assist the committee on claims and law department in investigating claims against the city for alleged damage of various kinds reports that he investigated 651 cases, 4 of which were on account of damage done by dogs.

Other Services performed.

Number of cases investigated,	651
Number of witnesses examined,	4,410
Number of notices served,	2,440
Number of pictures taken,	221
Number of permissions granted,	3,693
Number of days in court,	48
Number of days at the committee on claims,	29

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The house of detention for women is located in the court house, Somerset Street. All the women arrested in the city proper are taken to the house of detention in vans provided for the purpose. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment, they are returned to the house of detention, and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year there were 5,313 women committed, viz.:—

For drunkenness,	3,142
For larceny,	499
For night walking,	277
For fornication,	140
For being idle and disorderly,	25
For assault and battery,	30
For adultery,	23
For violation of the liquor law,	11
For keeping a house of ill fame,	24
For witnesses,	4
For county jail,	840
For municipal court,	90
For various other offences,	208
Total,	5,313

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes now in use is 464. Of these, 279 are connected with the underground system and 185 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

During the year the employees of this service responded to 1,001 trouble calls; inspected 464 signal boxes, 15 signal desks and 921 batteries; repaired 100 box movements, 9 registers, 35 polar box bells, 27 locks, 1 time stamp, 4 gongs, 1 stable motor, 1 stable register, 6 vibrator bells, besides repairing all bell and electric light work at headquarters and the various stations. There have been made 27 line blocks, 14 plungers, 12 complete box fittings, and a large amount of small work that cannot be classified.

The underground work done during the year consisted of laying about 13,808 feet of 7 conductor cable on Division 11 and placing 5 underground post boxes on Division 11.

There are in use in the signal service 28 horses, 19 patrol wagons and 13 pungs.

During the year the wagons made 42,065 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 35,212 miles. There were 44,380 prisoners conveyed to the station houses; 1,000 runs were made to take injured and insane persons to station houses, the hospitals or their homes; and 501 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 706 runs to fires and 52 runs for liquor seizures. During the year there were 464 signal boxes in use, arranged on 60 circuits; 531,969 telephone messages and 3,281,724 "on-duty" calls were sent over the lines.

The following list comprises the property in the signal service at the present time: —

15 signal desks.	45 manholes.
60 circuits.	1 buggy.
464 street signal boxes.	1 line wagon.
14 stable call boards.	1 express wagon.
57 test boxes.	1 mugwump wagon.
921 cells of battery.	1 traverse pung.
446,580 feet underground cable.	2 small sleighs.
332,950 feet overhead cable.	1 caravan.
40,670 feet of duct.	

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the police of Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows: —

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, rigging, float-stages, etc.,	\$12,893.04
Number of vessels from foreign ports boarded,	742
Number of vessels ordered from the channel to proper anchorage,	1,429
Number of vessels removed from channel by police steamers,	80
Number of cases of assistance rendered,	135
Number of cases of assistance rendered to wharfingers,	5
Number of permits granted vessels, in the stream, to discharge cargoes,	50
Number of obstructions removed from channel,	45
Number of alarms of fire on the waterfront attended,	95
Number of fires extinguished without alarm,	1
Number of boats challenged,	2,146
Sick and injured persons assisted,	15
Cases investigated,	1,042
Dead bodies recovered,	40
Rescued from drowning,	8
Number of vessels ordered to put up anchor lights,	9
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage,	1,429

The total number of vessels that arrived in this port during the year was 11,444. Of this number, 9,926 came from domestic ports, 776 from ports in the British Provinces and 742 from foreign ports. Of the latter, 702 were steamers, 12 ships, 18 barks and 10 schooners.

The police boat "Ferret" was in commission from June 11 to Nov. 1, 1911, in Dorchester Bay. She covered a distance of 5,000 miles; made 5 arrests for assault and battery; recovered property valued at \$1,308; rescued 40 persons from disabled boats; made secure 18 yachts that had broken away from their moorings; quelled 10 disturbances; investigated 20 cases, and notified 12 owners of power boats to have mufflers attached to their exhausts.

HORSES.

On the 1st of December, 1910, there were 80 horses in the service. During the year 1 was sold, 9 purchased, 7 shot on account of being disabled and 2 died. At the present time there are 79 in the service as shown by Table IX.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

Automobiles.

There are 7 automobiles in the service at the present time; 2 for general use, attached to headquarters; 2 for the Back Bay and Fenways, attached to Division 16; 1 in the Dorchester District, attached to Division 11; 1 in the West Roxbury District, attached to Division 13; 1 in the Brighton District, attached to Division 14.

The following return shows the extent and nature of the service performed by the automobiles during the year:—

NUMBER.	Days on Duty.	Miles ran.	Arrests.	Fire Alarm, etc.	Persons cautioned.	Lost Children, etc.	Sick, etc.
35, . .	277	9,595	500	5	475	2	3
36, . .	289	10,115	260	6	175	4	5
38, . .	300	15,000	92	21	300	3	14
40, . .	283	18,500	78	53	67	9	9
6,774, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .	1,149	53,210	930	85	1,017	18	31

Cost of Running Automobiles.

Pay of officers,	\$3,777 50
Repairs,	2,883 92
Tires,	912 72
Gasoline,	622 21
Oil,	87 02
Rent of garage,	1,238 09
License fees,	20 00
Total,	\$9,541 46

Ambulances.

The department is now equipped with 10 ambulances, located in the following police divisions: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

During the year the ambulances responded to calls to convey sick or injured persons to the following places:—

City Hospital,	991
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square),	715
Calls where services were not required,	237
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston),	233
Massachusetts General Hospital,	130
Home,	103
Grace Hospital,	63
Carney Hospital,	27
Morgue,	22
Police station houses,	21
From fires,	7
Lying-in Hospital,	7
Homœopathic Hospital,	5
Faulkner Hospital,	4
Emerson Hospital,	2
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2
Boston State Hospital,	1
City Prison,	1
Fenway Hospital,	1
Frost Hospital,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	2,573

List of Vehicles used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Patrol Wagons.	Other Wagons.	Automobiles.	Pungs.	Vans.	Ambulances.	Buggies.	Sleighs.	Totals.
Headquarters, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Division 1, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Division 2, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Division 3, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Division 4, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Division 5, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Division 6, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Division 7, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Division 8, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division 9, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Division 10, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Division 11, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	6
Division 12, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Division 13, . . .	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	8
Division 14, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	6
Division 15, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Division 16, . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
Joy Street stable, . .	4	5	—	1	5	2	2	4	23
Totals, . . .	19	6	7	13	5	11	7	7	75

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 1,631 carriage licenses granted, being a decrease of 83 as compared with last year; 356 motor carriages were licensed, being an increase of 39 as compared with last year.

There has been a decrease of 122 in the number of horse-drawn licensed carriages during the year.

There were 72 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, etc., left in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the inspector; 20 of these were restored to the owners, and the balance placed in the keeping of the lost property bureau.

The following is a detailed statement concerning licenses for public carriages and for drivers of hacks and cabs:—

Number of applications for carriage licenses received,	. . . 1,632
Number of carriages licensed, . . . . .	. . . 1,631
Number of licenses transferred, . . . . .	. . . 69
Number of licenses cancelled or revoked, . . . . .	. . . 94
Number of carriages inspected, . . . . .	. . . 1,632
Applications for drivers' licenses reported upon, . . . . .	. . . 1,520
Number of complaints against drivers investigated, . . . . .	. . . 36
Number of warrants obtained, . . . . .	. . . 10
Number of days spent in court, . . . . .	. . . 14
Articles left in carriages reported by citizens, . . . . .	. . . 23
Articles found in carriages reported by drivers, . . . . .	. . . 72
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected, . . . . .	. . . 4

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire.

During the year 5,254 applications for such licenses were received, 5,241 of which were granted and 13 rejected.

Of the licenses granted, 60 were subsequently cancelled for nonpayment of the license fee, 8 for other causes and 20 transferred to new locations. (See Tables XIV., XVI.)

LISTING MALE RESIDENTS OF BOSTON, ETC.

YEAR.	May Canvass.	Supple- mental Ap- plications.	Refused Certificates.	Granted Certificates.	Total Men listed.
1903, . . .	181,045	3,412	53	3,359	184,404
1904, . . .	193,195	1,335	55	1,280	194,475
1905, . . .	194,547	705	8	697	195,244
1906, . . .	195,446	775	24	751	196,197
1907, . . .	195,900	782	28	754	196,654
1908, . . .	201,255	1,302	57	1,245	202,500
1909, . . .	201,391	804	29	775	202,166
1910, ¹ . . .	203,603	897	47	850	204,453
1911, ¹ . . .	206,825	762	31	731	207,556

¹ Changed to April 1.*Women Voters Verified.*

1903,	14,611
1904,	15,633
1905,	14,591
1906,	13,427
1907,	12,822
1908,	11,915
1909,	11,048
1910,	10,486
1911,	9,935

(See Tables XX, XXI., XXII.)

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by the members of the police force, were as follows:—

Printing,	\$13,880 00
Clerical service,	6,449 46
Stationery,	1,851 49
Interpreters,	917 77
Filing cases, tables, etc.,	144 28
Telephone,	86 68
Total,	\$23,329 68

Number of Policemen employed in Listing.

April 1,	1,137
April 3,	1,094
April 4,	650
April 5,	224
April 6,	2

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police officers are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on the written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the city of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, such corporation or person to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, there were 678 special police officers appointed, 7 applications for appointment were refused for cause.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:—

From State departments,	9
From city departments,	119
From railroad corporations,	159
From other corporations or associations,	163
From theatres and other places of amusement,	157
From private institutions,	64
From churches,	7
Total,	678

RAILROAD POLICE.

There were 153 persons appointed railroad policemen during the year, 3 of whom were employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 136 of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 9 of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and 5 of the Boston Terminal Company.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of licenses issued of all kinds was 23,567; transferred, 146; cancelled and revoked, 3,153. The officers investigated 191 complaints arising under these licenses. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$44,125.75. (See Table XIV.)

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 193 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, 149 of which were granted, 19 rejected and 25 are pending; 1 was subsequently cancelled on account of the nonpayment of the license fee, leaving the number in force November 30 last, 148.

The officer detailed for this special service reports that during the year he examined 110 instruments, as follows: —

INSTRUMENTS.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.
Street organs,	47	45	2
Hand organs,	18	18	—
Violins,	12	12	—
Harpes,	12	12	—
Flutes,	6	6	—
Accordions,	7	6	1
Guitars,	4	4	—
Bagpipes,	1	1	—
Banjos,	2	2	—
Ocarina,	1	1	—
Totals,	110	107	3

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over fifteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions, at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the last five years and the action taken thereon: —

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1907,	154	152	2
1908,	172	172	-
1909,	178	176	2
1910,	226	222	4
1911,	208	207	1

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

By chapter 242 of the Acts of 1904 it is provided that in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants every building not licensed as an inn, in which 10 or more persons are lodged for 25 cents each per day of twenty-four hours, or for any part thereof, shall be deemed a public lodging house, and by chapter 129 of the Acts of 1911 this law is made to apply to all buildings in such cities, notwithstanding that no price is charged for lodging.

In the city of Boston the Police Commissioner is authorized to grant licenses to such lodging houses after the inspector of buildings has certified that the building is provided with proper exits and appliances for alarming the inmates in case of fire, and the Board of Health has certified that the sanitary condition is satisfactory.

For these licenses 26 applications were received during the year, 17 of them were granted, 5 rejected, 1 was withdrawn and 3 are pending.

The following shows the location of the lodging houses and number of persons lodged in each during the year:—

LOCATION.	Number lodged.
19 Causeway Street,	9,108
164 Commercial Street,	22,855
194 Commercial Street,	32,401
234 Commercial Street,	13,611

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
238 Commercial Street,	27,365
17 Davis Street,	35,174
39 Edinboro Street,	15,650
120 Eliot Street,	47,867
37 Green Street,	36,764
187 Hanover Street,	54,313
2 Hudson Street,	2,635
67 Pleasant Street,	21,276
886 Washington Street,	77,499
1025 Washington Street,	37,485
1051 Washington Street,	40,590
1093 Washington Street,	20,687
1202 Washington Street,	41,971
Total,	537,251

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry loaded pistols or revolvers in this Commonwealth, during the past five years, the number of such applications granted and the number refused: —

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Refused.
1907,	681	625	56
1908,	1,020	882	138
1909,	871	800	71
1910,	931	829	102
1911,	931	844	87

These licenses are granted, in a large measure, to express and bank messengers, watchmen, special policemen and others whose occupations and characters establish a *prima facie* case in their favor.

SMALL LOAN LICENSES.

From Dec. 1, 1910, to July 19, 1911, 11 applications for small loan licenses were received. Seven of these were granted, 2 rejected and 2 cancelled.

By chapter 727 of the Acts of 1911 the regulating of the business of making small loans was placed in the hands of a supervisor whose appointment is provided for by the act which took effect July 19, 1911.

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

Dec. 1, 1910, there were 211 pensioners on the roll. During the year 13 died, viz., 2 captains, 2 sergeants and 9 patrolmen; and 19 were added, viz., 3 captains, 1 inspector, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 10 patrolmen, leaving 217 on the roll at date including the widows of 12 and the mother of 1 policeman, who died of injuries received in the service.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$135,290.42, and it is estimated that \$137,548.75 will be required for pensions in 1912. This does not include pensions for 1 chief inspector, 1 captain, 1 inspector and 5 patrolmen, all of whom are sixty-five or over, and are entitled to be pensioned on account of age and term of service.

The invested fund of the police charitable fund on the thirtieth day of November last amounted to \$207,550. There are 66 beneficiaries at the present time, and there has been paid to them the sum of \$7,641.50 during the past year.

The invested fund of the Police Relief Association on the thirtieth day of November was \$137,845.38.

FINANCIAL.

A requisition was made on the city council for the sum of \$2,252,400.20 to meet the running expenses of the department, including the pensioned police officers, house of detention, station house matrons, listing persons twenty years of age or more, and police signal service for the financial year.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including the pensions, house of detention, station house matrons and listing persons twenty years of age or more, but exclusive of the maintenance of the police signal service, were \$2,117,768.92. (See Table XVII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from fees for licenses over which the police have supervision, and for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, etc., was \$45,287.47. (See Table XIV.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$54,055.68. (See Table XVIII.)

[illegible]

TABLE II.
List of Police Officers in Active Service who died during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

Rank.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman, .	Stephen H. Delosh,	5	Jan. 19, 1911	Peritonitis.
Patrolman, .	William F. Frost,	14	Oct. 1, 1911	Drowning.
Patrolman, .	Richard J. Gallivan,	2	Feb. 8, 1911	Shot wound.
Captain, .	Edward F. Gaskin,	2	July 11, 1911	Heat.
Patrolman, .	Dennis Leary,	2	July 11, 1911	Heat.
Patrolman, .	William E. Lowell,	14	June 4, 1911	Paralysis.
Sergeant, .	John J. McCarthy,	6	Dec. 12, 1910	Cirrhosis of liver.
Patrolman, .	William J. Moore,	12	Dec. 14, 1910	Enlargement of the liver.
Patrolman, .	Fred H. Norcross,	11	July 6, 1911	Bright's disease.
Patrolman, .	John H. O'Neil,	3	June 29, 1911	Meningitis.
Patrolman, .	James A. J. Walsh,	3	Feb. 23, 1911	Heart trouble.
Captain, .	George W. Wescott,	12	Nov. 6, 1911	Pneumonia.

TABLE III.

List of Officers retired during the Year, giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Ahern, John L., . . .	Incapacitated,	46 years,	21 years.
Carlstein, Carl, . . .	Incapacitated,	46 years,	16 years.
Clark, Ashton D., . . .	Incapacitated,	48 years,	20 years.
Collins, James J., . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	34 years.
Danforth, Benjamin F., .	Incapacitated,	54 years,	23 years.
Fottler, William, . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	40 years.
Frohock, Millard M., . .	Age, . . .	60 years,	29 years.
Good, John J., . . .	Incapacitated,	50 years,	26 years.
Hawthorne, George E., .	Incapacitated,	45 years,	17 years.
Mahoney, Dennis, . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	34 years.
McAdams, Charles W., .	Incapacitated,	39 years,	10 years.
O'Neill, James, . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	30 years.
Pease, Edward A., . . .	Incapacitated,	57 years,	27 years.
Rich, Hiram H., . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	33 years.
Riley, James, . . .	Veteran, .	61 years,	18 years.
Ritter, Daniel A., . . .	Age, . . .	61 years,	38 years.
Shannon, Andrew, . . .	Veteran, .	68 years,	33 years.
Tighe, Charles H., . . .	Age, . . .	65 years,	38 years.
Waldron, Edwin A., . .	Age, . . .	60 years,	27 years.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers who were promoted above the Rank of Patrolman during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

DATE.	Name and Rank.
Jan. 5, 1911	Lieut. James P. Canney to the rank of captain.
April 18, 1911	Lieut. Charles W. Searles to the rank of captain.
April 28, 1911	Lieut. Francis J. Hird to the rank of captain.
July 18, 1911	Lieut. Herbert W. Goodwin to the rank of captain.
Nov. 16, 1911	Lieut. Hugh J. Lee to the rank of captain.
Feb. 2, 1911	Sergt. Joseph F. Loughlin to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 5, 1911	Sergt. Jeremiah F. Gallivan to the rank of lieutenant.
Feb. 22, 1911	Sergt. John W. Riordan to the rank of lieutenant.
April 18, 1911	Sergt. James E. Hines to the rank of lieutenant.
April 18, 1911	Sergt. Arthur B. McConnell to the rank of lieutenant.
July 18, 1911	Sergt. Philip E. O'Neil to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 16, 1911	Sergt. John J. Rooney to the rank of lieutenant.
Dec. 22, 1910	Patrolman Thomas McTiernan to the rank of sergeant.
Jan. 5, 1911	Patrolman Frank M. Magee to the rank of sergeant.
Feb. 2, 1911	Patrolman George J. Farrell to the rank of sergeant.
Feb. 2, 1911	Patrolman John F. Linton to the rank of sergeant.
Feb. 14, 1911	Patrolman Patrick J. McDonough to the rank of sergeant.
Feb. 22, 1911	Patrolman Timothy M. Ferris to the rank of sergeant.
April 1, 1911	Patrolman Matthew Killen to the rank of sergeant.
April 18, 1911	Patrolman William J. Flynn to the rank of sergeant.
April 18, 1911	Patrolman Arthur J. Putnam to the rank of sergeant.
April 18, 1911	Patrolman John McGrath to the rank of sergeant.
May 9, 1911	Patrolman Frederick J. Swendeman to the rank of sergeant.
July 18, 1911	Patrolman Samuel Dunlap to the rank of sergeant.
July 27, 1911	Patrolman William J. Irwin to the rank of sergeant.
July 27, 1911	Patrolman Thomas W. O'Donnell to the rank of sergeant.
Oct. 11, 1911	Patrolman John W. Kilday to the rank of sergeant.
Oct. 11, 1911	Patrolman Patrick J. O'Neil to the rank of sergeant.
Oct. 31, 1911	Patrolman John F. Mitchell to the rank of sergeant.
Oct. 31, 1911	Patrolman Owen Farley to the rank of sergeant.
Nov. 16, 1911	Patrolman Charles B. Ryan to the rank of sergeant.

TABLE V.

Number of Men in Each Rank in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were appointed on the Force in the Year stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Reserve Men.	Totals.
1868,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1869,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
1873,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	5
1874,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
1875,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	9
1876,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1877,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
1878,	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	6	-	15
1879,	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	7	-	13
1880,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	10
1881,	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	19	-	25
1882,	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	12	-	25
1883,	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	-	14
1884,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	15
1885,	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	12	-	19
1886,	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	9	-	14
1887,	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	15	-	21
1888,	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	35	-	46
1889,	-	-	-	2	3	-	4	13	-	22
1890,	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	19	-	27
1891,	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	16	-	21
1892,	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	13	-	20
1893,	-	-	-	-	4	5	10	60	-	79
1894,	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	22	-	30
1895,	-	-	-	2	4	2	20	104	-	132
1896,	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	28	-	32
1897,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	18
1898,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	31
1900,	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	83	-	93
1901,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	-	53
1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	10
1903,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	84	-	88
1904,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	77	-	78
1905,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
1906,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
1907,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	108
1908,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	140
1909,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
1910,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	51
1911,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	56
Totals,	1	3	1	23	30	37	95	1,193	105	1,488

TABLE VI.
Officers discharged and resigned during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

Rank.	NAME.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Length of Service.
Patrolman,	George H. Boothby,	May 19, 1911	-	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Joseph V. Daly,	-	Oct. 16, 1911	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	John R. Fitzgerald,	March 16, 1911	-	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Reserveman,	John P. E. Fleming,	-	April 21, 1911	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Edward J. Ford,	March 6, 1911	-	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Warren D. Hewitt,	-	May 11, 1911	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Reserveman,	Mark A. King,	-	Sept. 19, 1911	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.
Patrolman,	John McCarron,	-	April 3, 1911	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.
Reserveman,	Patrick J. McLaughlin,	-	Aug. 25, 1911	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	John H. O'Donnell,	Sept. 9, 1911	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Mellen L. Stickney, Jr.,	-	May 29, 1911	10 $\frac{5}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Thomas A. Thompson,	-	April 10, 1911	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Ulysses G. Varney,	-	April 18, 1911	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

TABLE VII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

	Reserve.	Regular.		Reserve.	Regular.
December, 1910,	27	930	July, 1911,	47	529
January, 1911,	30	877	August, 1911,	43	527
February, 1911,	41	1,031	September, 1911,	51	528
March, 1911,	27	896	October, 1911,	43	587
April, 1911,	34	785	November, 1911,	16	676
May, 1911,	21	568	Totals,	400	8,420
June, 1911,	20	486			

Average number of men on the force, reserve, 114; regular, 1,364.

Average number of sick daily, including reserve men, 24, or 1.62 per cent.

TABLE VIII.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

No.	Rank.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer, .	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Intoxication,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pay just debts, .	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Intoxication while on duty, .	Resigned pending charges.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer, .	Guilty; sentenced to seventy hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Disobedience of orders, . . .	Guilty; sentenced to fifty-six hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to two hundred and ten hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to one hundred and five hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty, absence from route, .	Guilty; sentenced to twenty-one hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty, absence from route, .	Guilty; sentenced to thirty-five hours punishment duty.

1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty, absence from route, .	Guilty; sentenced to forty-two hours punishment duty.
2	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes, . . .	Guilty; sentenced to seventy hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes, . . .	Guilty; sentenced to one hundred and forty hours punishment duty.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes, . . .	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman,	Absence from route, . . .	Not guilty.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged assault, . . .	Not guilty.
5	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer, . . .	Not guilty.
1	Reserve man,	Neglect of duty, . . .	Complaint placed on file.
2	Reserve man,	Neglect of duty, . . .	Not guilty.

Twenty-nine complaints were dismissed without a hearing as trivial or otherwise without merit.

TABLE IX.

Number and Distribution of Horses used in the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Van.	Patrol.	Riding.	Ambulance.	Driving.	Totals.
Headquarters, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2
Division 1, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 2, . . .	-	1	4	-	-	5
Division 3, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 4, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 5, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
Division 6, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Division 7, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Division 9, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 10, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 11, . . .	-	2	6	-	1	9
Division 12, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Division 13, . . .	-	2	4	-	1	7
Division 14, . . .	-	1	2	1	1	5
Division 15, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 16, . . .	-	1	11	-	-	12
Signal service, repair department, 40 Joy Street.	3	3	1	-	3	10
House of detention, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prison van, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	4
Totals, . . .	9	28	28	6	8	79

TABLE X.

Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters,	770	349	1,119
Division 1,	12,302	857	13,159
Division 2,	4,363	204	4,567
Division 3,	7,256	1,234	8,490
Division 4,	7,282	954	8,236
Division 5,	6,572	1,154	7,726
Division 6,	3,753	313	4,066
Division 7,	2,477	197	2,674
Division 8,	41	1	42
Division 9,	2,596	268	2,864
Division 10,	3,507	465	3,972
Division 11,	1,851	76	1,927
Division 12,	1,072	76	1,148
Division 13,	1,520	52	1,572
Division 14,	1,324	51	1,375
Division 15,	5,016	335	5,351
Division 16,	2,072	82	2,154
Totals,	63,774	6,668	70,442

TABLE XI.
Arrests and Offences for Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.
 No. 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Affray, engaging in,	34	5	39	-	30	9	33	11	8	39	-
Assault,	32	1	33	21	9	3	20	3	8	33	-
Assault and battery,	2,303	261	2,564	1,040	918	606	1,417	371	371	2,564	-
Assault, inciting to commit,	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Assault, indecent,	18	-	18	7	11	-	8	3	2	18	-
Assault, on police,	61	1	62	38	24	-	23	20	15	62	-
Blackmailing,	3	-	3	1	2	-	2	2	-	3	-
Child, abandonment of,	2	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	-
Child, refusing to support,	4	-	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	4	-
Criminal libel,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Female child, abuse of,	3	-	3	2	1	-	3	1	1	3	-
Intimidation and threatening language, using,	72	9	81	67	1	13	52	10	6	81	-

Kidnapping,	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Manslaughter,	32	1	33	16	17	—	—	6	3	33	—
Murder,	17	2	19	6	13	—	—	8	1	19	—
Murder, assault with intent to, . . .	70	5	75	29	46	—	—	6	5	75	—
Murder, conspiring to commit, . . .	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Rape,	28	—	28	20	8	—	—	3	6	28	—
Rape, assault to,	16	—	16	12	4	—	—	3	—	16	—
Rioting,	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Rob, assault to,	51	5	56	22	34	—	—	8	19	56	—
Robbery,	156	—	156	67	87	2	—	34	54	156	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices,	10	—	10	7	3	—	—	2	—	10	—
Wife, abandonment of,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals,	2,918	295	3,213	1,367	1,211	635	1,744	491	500	3,213	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	50	-	50	20	30	-	20	18	13	50	-
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Breaking and entering dwelling by day,	101	2	103	55	48	-	25	30	31	103	-
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	5	-	5	3	2	-	1	1	4	5	-
Breaking and entering a building.	343	1	344	152	171	21	61	65	164	344	-
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	21	-	21	5	16	-	4	5	10	21	-
Breaking and entering a locker.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Breaking and entering a vessel.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Breaking and entering a railroad car.	9	-	9	4	5	-	2	2	5	9	-
Totals.	532	3	535	239	275	21	114	122	228	535	-

No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	60	-	60	20	36	4	7	8	25	59	1
Burglars' tools, having in possession.	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	6	-

Conspiring to defraud,	34	8	42	39	3	-	11	13	7	42	-
Inholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding.	7	1	8	8	-	-	1	7	-	8	-
Lamps, extinguishing, breaking, etc., .	7	-	7	1	2	4	-	-	6	7	-
Larceny,	2,020	574	2,594	1,076	1,416	102	977	776	502	2,594	-
Larceny from person,	253	46	299	71	226	2	86	76	54	299	-
Larceny from person, attempt to commit.	146	1	147	20	127	-	33	33	38	147	-
Larceny, attempt to commit,	26	-	26	12	14	-	8	5	11	26	-
Larceny in a building or vessel,	21	-	21	12	9	-	6	1	10	21	-
Larceny from an express,	37	-	37	7	30	-	7	12	3	37	-
Larceny from an express, attempt to commit.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny from realty,	6	-	6	2	3	1	1	2	2	6	-
Larceny from United States mail, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	12	3	15	15	-	-	6	3	-	15	-
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	10	2	12	12	-	-	6	4	-	12	-
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc., .	86	13	99	61	30	8	52	17	12	99	-
Trespass,	317	3	320	41	235	44	101	164	128	320	-
Totals,	3,050	651	3,701	1,403	2,133	165	1,303	1,122	798	3,700	1

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Arson and other burnings, . . .	3	1	4	2	2	—	2	1	—	4	—
Malicious mischief, . . .	125	15	140	88	11	41	47	25	47	140	—
Wilful damage and trespass, . . .	22	3	25	15	5	5	10	3	5	25	—
Totals, . . .	150	19	169	105	18	46	59	29	52	169	—

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Counterfeiting, . . .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Counterfeit money, passing, etc., . . .	2	1	3	—	3	—	3	1	1	3	—
Forgery and uttering, . . .	54	2	56	43	13	—	14	24	5	56	—
Totals, . . .	57	3	60	43	17	—	17	25	6	60	—

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Banking law, violation of, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carriage regulations, violation of, . . .	13	—	13	1	—	12	4	1	—	13	—

Common victualler and innholder, assuming to be.	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-
Dog law, violation of,	27	5	32	2	-	30	17	-	1	1	32	-
Engineer's license, violation of conditions of.	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-
Hand-organ playing without a license, .	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Intelligence office, keeping unlawfully, .	-	3	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-
Junk, dealing in unlawfully, . . .	5	-	5	-	3	2	5	3	-	-	5	-
Liquor law, violation of,	85	49	134	70	50	14	97	-	4	134	-	-
Lodging house law, violation of, . .	19	1	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place.	223	1	224	3	144	77	205	16	17	224	-	-
Minor, permitting, to peddle, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Peddling law, violation of,	44	-	44	5	18	21	42	-	2	44	-	-
Peddling without a license,	57	-	57	2	46	9	37	4	15	57	-	-
Physician, practicing unlawfully, .	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Pool and billiard room, keeping unlawfully.	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Pool and billiard room, unlawfully admitting minor to.	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Public amusement, unlawfully maintaining.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Second-hand articles, dealing in, unlawfully.	4	-	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	-	-
Small loans, making unlawfully, . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Massage law, violation of,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Veterinary medicine, practicing unlawfully.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	494	60	554	115	262	177	443	28	40	554	-	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Abortion,	5	2	7	2	5	—	3	4	—	7	—
Abduction,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Adultery,	62	47	109	49	60	—	57	14	11	109	—
Animals, cruelty to,	43	—	43	14	6	23	22	10	6	43	—
Bastardy,	106	—	106	106	—	—	56	16	16	106	—
Blasphemy,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Fornication,	204	210	414	20	394	—	127	80	39	414	—
Giving an immoral show,	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Ill-fame, keeping house of,	30	53	83	80	3	—	32	2	—	83	—
Incest,	4	—	4	2	2	—	3	1	—	4	—
Indecent exposure of person,	38	—	38	11	27	—	15	10	2	38	—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	50	51	101	68	33	—	44	13	9	101	—
Night walking,	—	302	302	12	290	—	100	32	25	302	—
Obscene books and prints,	7	—	7	6	1	—	1	1	—	7	—

Open and gross lewdness,	2	2	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	—
Polygamy,	7	1	8	7	1	1	—	5	4	—	8	—
Prostitution, enticing to,	13	4	17	14	3	3	—	7	2	1	17	—
Prostitute, receiving proceeds from,	12	—	12	10	2	2	—	5	—	—	12	—
Public conveyance, being disorderly in,	14	—	14	7	6	6	1	6	7	2	14	—
Religious worship, disturbing,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—
Schools, disturbing,	7	—	7	2	—	—	5	—	—	7	7	—
Unnatural and lascivious acts,	11	1	12	3	9	9	—	4	4	1	12	—
Totals,	621	673	1,294	420	843	843	31	492	201	122	1,294	—

No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Adulterating, food, drugs, butter, etc.,	8	4	12	—	—	—	12	5	2	—	12	—
Aiding and abetting in attaching employee's wages.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Air-gun, selling to minor,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Automobile law, violation of,	1,818	—	1,818	81	13	13	1,724	275	994	159	1,818	—
Bail bond,	7	1	8	5	2	2	1	—	2	2	8	—
Blank cartridge, selling,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bonfires, making,	5	—	5	—	2	2	3	3	—	3	5	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Bucket shop, keeping,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Building law, violation of,	11	—	11	6	—	5	9	2	1	11	—
Business, doing, under name other than own,	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Capias,	51	10	61	58	3	—	25	9	14	61	—
Children, delinquent,	2,059	72	2,131	115	503	1,513	432	56	2,131	2,130	1
Children, neglected,	102	21	222	217	—	5	17	1	222	222	—
Children, minor, neglecting,	3	—	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	3	—
Children, truant,	4	—	4	1	—	3	—	—	4	4	—
Children, wayward,	8	10	18	11	3	4	4	2	18	18	—
Cigarette law, violation of,	7	4	11	—	—	11	10	—	1	11	—
City ordinance, violation of,	539	13	552	55	130	367	215	73	242	552	—
Coal law, violation of,	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Cocaine law, violation of,	73	25	98	51	47	—	22	7	3	98	—
Collection agency, conducting unlawfully,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—

Common nuisance, keeping, etc.,	10	12	22	16	-	6	14	1	-	22	-
Common brawlers, . . .	-	4	4	3	-	1	3	-	-	4	-
Concealed weapons, carrying, . . .	161	1	162	48	113	1	112	55	15	162	-
Contempt of court, . . .	4	-	4	3	-	1	4	-	1	4	-
Copper, new and second-hand, buying unlawfully.	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Default warrant, . . .	230	24	254	254	-	-	85	47	57	254	-
Deserters, . . .	22	-	22	-	22	-	2	17	7	1	21
Disorderly, . . .	28	32	60	1	59	-	12	9	37	-	60
Disturbing the peace, . . .	53	30	83	19	19	45	30	4	29	83	-
District Police rules and regulations, violation of.	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Drunkard, common, . . .	19	11	30	30	-	-	19	-	-	30	-
Drunkenness, ¹ . . .	42,228	4,166	46,394	45	46,348	1	22,532	21,874	917	46,393	-
Election law, violation of, . . .	5	-	5	3	2	-	2	1	1	5	-
Electricity and wires, unlawfully installing.	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-
Electricity, unlawfully diverting, . . .	3	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Expectoration law, violation of, . . .	1,307	-	1,307	292	817	198	667	529	113	1,307	-
Family, refusing to support, . . .	542	2	544	514	1	29	263	53	16	544	-
Fire alarm, giving false, or tampering with.	6	-	6	1	1	4	-	-	6	6	-
Firearms, selling to minor, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Fireworks, discharging unlawfully, . . .	6	-	6	1	3	2	4	-	-	6	-

¹ One dead.

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Fire escape, obstructing, . . .	58	—	58	58	—	—	57	—	—	58	—
Fish and game law, violation of, . .	4	—	4	3	1	—	2	—	1	4	—
Fugitive from justice, . . .	54	3	57	38	19	—	24	24	11	57	—
Funeral procession, disturbing, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Gaming and being present at, . . .	183	—	183	72	110	1	63	20	47	183	—
Gaming house, keeping, . . .	9	—	9	9	—	—	8	1	—	9	—
Gaming implements, being present where found, . . .	595	1	596	81	515	—	502	46	32	596	—
Gaming on the Lord's Day, and being present at, . . .	878	2	880	94	612	174	436	45	334	880	—
Gas meter, disconnecting unlawfully, .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Health law, violation of, . . .	36	7	43	3	1	39	19	4	—	43	—
Hypnotic drug law, violation of, . .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Idle and disorderly persons, . . .	127	49	176	144	30	2	27	16	59	176	—
Immigration law, violation of, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Inebriety, . . .	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	4	—

Inspection and sale law, violation of.	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	3	-
Interstate law, violation of.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Jewelry, peddling.	11	-	11	-	3	-	1	2	-	11	-
Labels, counterfeit, using.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Label, lawful, unlawfully affixing.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Labor law, violation of.	5	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-
Law of the road, violation of.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Liquor, giving to prisoner.	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
Lobster trap, molesting.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Lotteries and prize enterprises.	61	-	61	11	50	-	42	6	-	61	-
Milk cans or jars, registered unlawfully.	4	-	4	-	2	2	1	-	-	4	-
Milk law, violation of.	12	1	13	-	-	13	3	1	-	13	-
Minor, illegal employment of.	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Morphine law, violation of.	6	1	7	7	-	-	3	1	-	7	-
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping.	4	9	13	12	-	1	5	-	-	13	-
Officer, assuming to be.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Officer, obstructing.	2	2	4	-	4	-	1	1	1	4	-
Oleomargarine law, violation of.	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Optum law, violation of.	77	7	84	23	61	-	58	7	3	84	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Optium resort, keeping or visiting, .	3	3	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	6	-
Pardon, violation of conditions of, .	16	5	21	17	3	1	7	-	5	21	-
Parole, violation of conditions of, .	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Perjury and subornation of, .	9	1	10	7	3	-	5	5	1	10	-
Police rules, violation of, .	19	-	19	-	-	19	12	2	-	19	-
Postal law, violation of, .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Prisoner, escaped, .	19	2	21	4	17	-	4	4	14	20	1
Prisoner, aiding to escape, .	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue, .	31	-	31	13	18	-	16	7	5	31	-
Probation, violation of conditions, .	176	34	210	190	19	1	84	17	56	210	-
Public meetings, disturbing, .	23	1	24	5	17	2	4	2	12	24	-
Public park regulations, violation of, .	73	18	91	9	23	59	37	17	24	91	-
Profane and obscene language, using, .	230	24	254	41	175	38	93	60	54	254	-
Railroad law, violation of, .	294	1	295	5	278	12	85	192	98	295	-

Refusing to pay carfare, etc.,	21	3	24	10	8	6	5	6	4	24	-
Regulations of school committee, violation of.	3	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Revolvers, loaded, discharging,	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Rubbish, dumping in public alley,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Runaways,	246	57	303	2	301	-	32	176	206	18	285
Smoke law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Steam boiler, operating unlawfully,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Street car, obstructing,	4	-	4	2	-	2	4	-	-	4	-
Street car conductor, interfering with duties of.	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
Street traffic regulations, violation of, .	548	-	548	38	6	504	253	227	35	548	-
Strike, unlawfully soliciting persons at time of.	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Stubborn children,	50	36	86	72	1	13	8	4	86	86	-
Sunday law, violation of,	198	21	219	7	4	208	178	10	29	219	-
Suspicious persons,	2,109	117	2,226	-	2,226	-	749	681	664	-	2,226
Theatre law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tobacco, selling to minor,	10	3	13	-	1	12	12	1	2	13	-
Tobacco law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
United States bankruptcy law, violation of.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
United States flag, desecration of, .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*
No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Vagrants, tramps, etc.,	328	10	338	27	311	—	132	263	34	338	—
Vagabond,	25	—	25	5	20	—	5	2	1	25	—
Weights and measures, using false,	20	—	20	4	1	15	16	—	2	20	—
Winning more than \$5,	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Witness, dissuading,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals,	55,952	4,964	60,916	2,886	52,936	5,094	27,807	25,595	5,910	58,321	2,594

TABLE XI. — *Concluded.*
RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
No. 1. Offences against the person,	2,918	295	3,213	1,367	1,211	635	1,744	491	500	3,213	-
No. 2. Offences against property, com- mitted with violence.	532	3	535	239	275	21	114	122	228	535	-
No. 3. Offences against property com- mitted without violence.	3,050	651	3,701	1,403	2,133	165	1,303	1,122	798	3,700	1
No. 4. Malicious offences against prop- erty.	150	19	169	105	18	46	59	29	52	169	-
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	57	3	60	43	17	-	17	25	6	60	-
No. 6. Offences against the license laws,	494	60	554	115	262	177	443	28	40	554	-
No. 7. Offences against chastity, etc.,	621	673	1,294	420	843	31	492	201	122	1,294	-
No. 8. Offences not included in the fore- going.	55,952	4,964	60,916	2,886	52,936	5,094	27,807	25,595	5,910	58,321	2,594
Totals,	63,774	6,668	70,442	6,578	57,695	6,169	31,979	27,613	7,656	67,846	2,595

TABLE XII.
Age and Sex of Persons arrested.
 [Note. — "M," male, includes boys; "F," female, includes girls.]

OFFENCE.	UNDER 10		10 AND UNDER 15		15 AND UNDER 20		20 AND UNDER 25		25 AND UNDER 30		30 AND UNDER 35		35 AND UNDER 40		40 AND UNDER 45		45 AND UNDER 50		50 AND UNDER 55		55 AND UNDER 60		OVER 60	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
No. 1. .	-	-	16	1	354	14	734	56	607	41	378	53	317	43	219	40	134	21	76	11	46	9	37	6
No. 2. .	-	-	13	1	181	1	135	-	69	-	59	1	28	-	18	-	13	-	7	-	3	-	6	-
No. 3. .	-	-	30	-	584	72	703	133	485	110	389	93	311	82	205	68	151	44	94	31	55	5	43	13
No. 4. .	-	-	6	-	38	-	30	2	19	6	17	3	10	3	10	2	10	2	4	1	3	-	3	-
No. 5. .	-	-	-	-	3	-	17	-	13	-	6	1	11	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 6. .	-	-	-	-	22	1	87	4	81	7	71	9	71	10	62	11	48	10	30	4	7	1	15	3
No. 7. .	-	-	4	-	38	48	141	209	131	162	88	100	86	76	53	44	38	19	19	11	11	3	12	1
No. 8. .	214	80	1,605	89	3,020	245	6,756	399	7,359	622	7,269	741	8,144	897	6,652	634	5,908	591	3,963	280	2,387	189	2,675	197
Totals, .	214	80	1,674	91	4,240	381	8,603	803	8,764	948	8,277	1,001	8,978	1,111	7,221	801	6,306	687	4,193	338	2,513	207	2,791	220

TABLE XIII.

Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property stolen in the City.	Amount of Property recovered, stolen in and out of the City.	Amount of Fines imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees earned.
1907, . . .	610,000	57,078	9.36	\$135,614 69	\$197,620 44	\$110,129 60	2,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,778	\$11,149 99
1908, . . .	618,000	68,146	11.03	150,256 71	217,589 67	159,982 61	3,904 $\frac{3}{4}$	42,597	13,251 65
1909, . . .	626,000	71,512	11.42	167,065 96	242,549 86	161,399 84	4,130 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,674	14,217 39
1910, . . .	670,585	71,201	10.61	176,519 27	354,466 73	138,140 61	3,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,922	11,927 60
1911, . . .	681,559	70,442	10.33	166,812 71	282,126 48	129,432 96	3,639 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,766	13,326 32
Averages, . .	641,228	67,675	10.55	\$159,253 86	\$258,870 63	\$139,817 12	3,664 $\frac{1}{6}$	43,947	\$12,774 59

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licences of All Kinds issued by the Police Commissioner, and the Amount of Money received from All Sources and paid to the City Collector, during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

Class of Licenses.	Applica- tions granted.	Places licensed.	Rejected.	Trans- ferred.	Can- celled.	Revoked.	Com- plaints in- vestigated.	Amount.
Auctioneer, ¹	138	187	5	-	-	-	7	\$370 25
Dog,	10,478	-	-	-	-	-	49	26,597 00
Driver, hack or cab,	1,516	1,516	4	-	-	5	61	788 00
Hackney carriage,	1,631	1,631	1	69	92	-	-	1,631 00
Hand cart,	83	83	-	-	9	-	4	83 00
Junk collector,	702	702	18	-	9	-	7	1,404 00
Junk-shop keeper,	182	182	9	8	19	6	16	910 00
Musician, collective,	207	-	1	-	1	-	-	(No fee)
Musician, itinerant,	148	148	19	-	3	-	-	148 00
Pawnbroker, ¹	76	72	2	7	2	-	7	3,725 00
Private detective,	21	18	8	-	-	-	2	210 00
Public lodging house,	17	17	5	-	-	-	22	(No fee)
Second-hand articles,	416	378	17	38	17	2	5	2,080 00
Small loans,	7	7	2	4	2	-	5	350 00
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters,	2,714	-	-	-	-	-	2	678 80
Wagon,	5,181	5,181	13	20	68	-	4	5,181 00
Badges for itinerant musicians,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 30
Badges for junk collectors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 10
Maps for hack or cab drivers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141 80
Sale of condemned property of police department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 20
Sale of lost, stolen and abandoned property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373 13
Sale of old listing cards and police lists,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 40
Received from Metropolitan Park Commission amount due for food and car- riage of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373 00
Received from New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, commission on automatic pay station, Haymarket No. 21305,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 00
Received from Charles W. McAdams, amount due city for cloth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	23,567	10,008	104	146	3,138	15	191	\$45,287 47

¹ Three veterans.

¹ Three at \$25.

TABLE XV.

Number of Dog Licenses issued during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Breeders.	Totals.
1,	99	30	2	1	132
2,	11	7	—	—	18
3,	248	84	11	4	347
4,	108	37	—	1	146
5,	426	172	22	2	622
6,	322	79	4	—	405
7,	616	93	6	—	715
9,	824	160	40	1	1,025
10,	656	133	21	1	811
11,	1,765	314	97	5	2,181
12,	490	101	27	1	619
13,	1,212	172	89	1	1,474
14,	595	122	42	1	760
15,	454	123	10	—	587
16,	491	107	38	—	636
Totals, . . .	8,317	1,734	409	18	10,478

TABLE XVI.

Total Number of Wagon Licenses issued in the City by Police Divisions.

Division 1,	1,122	Division 10,	105
Division 2,	1,729	Division 11,	95
Division 3,	208	Division 12,	79
Division 4,	550	Division 13,	45
Division 5,	455	Division 14,	38
Division 6,	252	Division 15,	172
Division 7,	144	Division 16,	97
Division 8,	—		
Division 9,	150	Total,	5,241

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

EXPENDITURES.	
Pay of police and employees,	\$1,819,775 40
Pensions,	135,290 42
Fuel and light,	18,741 49
Water and ice,	605 69
Furniture and bedding,	2,090 22
Printing and stationery,	12,346 38
Care and cleaning station houses and city prison,	7,603 72
Repairs to station houses and city prison,	9,844 96
Repairs and supplies for police steamers,	8,071 00
Rent and care of telephones and lines,	6,046 53
Purchase of horses and vehicles,	2,235 79
Care and keeping horses, harnesses and vehicles,	18,581 40
Carting prisoners to and from stations and city prison,	2,043 95
Feeding prisoners,	3,083 21
Medical attendance on prisoners,	8,788 15
Transportation,	1,689 49
Pursuit of criminals,	2,782 24
Cloth for uniforms and uniform helmets,	14,797 57
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, insignia, etc.,	2,533 05
Traveling expenses and food for police,	175 90
Rent of buildings,	6,559 60
Total,	\$2,083,686 16
Expenses of listing,	\$23,329 68
Expenses of house of detention and station house matrons,	10,753 08
Expenses of signal service (see Table XVIII),	54,055 68
Total,	\$2,171,824 60
RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner,	\$17,528 75
For sale of unclaimed and condemned property, itinerant musicians' badges, junk collectors' badges, carriage maps, etc.,	1,161 72
For dog licenses (credited to school department),	26,597 00
Total,	\$45,287 47
For uniform cloth, etc.,	12,363 97
Total,	\$57,651 44

TABLE XVIII.

*Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending Nov.
30, 1911.*

Labor,	\$28,706 94
Hay, grain, shoeing, etc.,	6,322 65
Rent and care of buildings,	4,809 14
Purchase of horses, harnesses and vehicles,	1,414 55
Stable supplies and furniture,	101 92
Repairs on buildings,	818 52
Repairing wagons, harnesses, etc.,	1,621 32
Fuel, gas and water,	1,317 58
Miscellaneous, car fares, etc.,	591 69
Signalling apparatus, repairs and supplies therefor,	3,419 93
Underground wires,	4,668 55
Printing, stationery, etc.,	262 89
Total,	\$54,055 68

TABLE XXII.
Showing the Number of Women listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of the City of Boston during the First Seven Week Days in April, 1911.

[illegible]

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